

REMARKS

Claims 1-20, 22-27, and 37-39 are pending in the application, of which Claims 1, 6, and 12 are independent claims. All claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

All claim rejections are based on Wilska et al. (UK 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635). Claims 1-4, and 37 stand rejected based on Wilska in view of Takahara alone. Claim 5 stands rejected based on Wilska in view of Takahara, and further in view of Shigeta et al. (US 5,394,204). Claims 6-8, 10-19, 21-24, 38, and 39 stand rejected based on Wilska, in view of Takahara, Shigeta, and Yagyu (US 5,856,814). Claims 9 and 20 stand rejected based on Wilska in view of Takahara, Shigeta, and Yagyu, in further view of Kikinis et al. (US 5,634,080). Claim 25 stands rejected based on Wilska in view of Takahara and Yagyu, further in view of Shigeta.

Because all claims share patentably distinguishable limitations as recited in Claim 1, only Wilska and Takahara need to be addressed. All claims recite “the active matrix circuit in a transferred thin film” (emphasis added). The cited references fail to teach or suggest at least that limitation.

As disclosed in the specification, the Applicants form active matrix circuits on a wafer substrate and then transfer the circuits to a working substrate. Specifics of a particular process are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,256,562 (Ref. AG4) as noted at least on pages 16 and 18 of the specification as originally filed. The current claims recite the transferred thin film circuit.

The Office Action misinterprets the “transferred thin film” limitation. The Office Action, at page 3, asserts that Takahara discloses “the active matrix circuit in a transferred thin film [i.e. TFT].” Takahara does not teach or suggest that aspect of the claims.

Takahara, at FIGS. 13, 14(a), and 14(b) illustrate a display device in accordance with Takahara’s invention. “Referring to FIG. 13, reference numeral 31 denotes an array substrate on which a pixel electrode 33 composed of an ITO, a TFT 34, and other parts are formed.” (Takahara, col. 9, lines 14-17). In other words, Takahara forms the TFT array directly on the substrate 31. Additional fabrication also occurs on that same substrate. There is no suggestion that Takahara transfers the TFT array from any other substrate. That, however, is exactly what the Applicants claim.

It is also noted that the Office Action, at page 3, could be read to suggest that “TFT” means “transferred thin film.” The Applicants note that “TFT” simply means “thin film

transistor," as is commonly known in the art. (*See e.g.*, Takahara, col. 1, line 36). The Office Action fails to otherwise show a transferred thin film in Takahara.

The present claims are also patentably distinct for the reasons set forth in the prior Reply filed January 26, 2004. Those arguments are incorporated by reference and repeated in this Reply.

Reconsideration of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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